

Enclosure to Railway Department (Railway Board) Resolution No. 886 T.,
dated the 24th June 1915.

Amendments in Rule 247 (b), Chapter XV, Part I, and in Schedule I, Chapter III, Part II
of the open line General Rules of 1906.

Chapter XV, Part I, Rule 247 (b):—

Before the word "trains" the second time it occurs in the rule add the word
"running."

Schedule I, Chapter III, Part II:—

Page 4, Column 1. Insert the entry "Mhowa Spirit (country liquor) 50 to 60 degrees
over proof" between the entry "Kerosine oil, dangerous, etc." and the entry
"Motor car spirit."

Page 4, Column 5. For the first time, substitute the words "With the exception of
Mhowa spirit, these liquids may be carried by brako van of mixed."

Page 11. After the entry "Tri-nitro-toluol" add the following:—

1	2	3	4	5
Oxalic Acid	Must be packed in cases or casks.	D14a.		

Note—The bracket in column 4 to include the new entry.

(i) Page 11. For the existing entry relating to Acetylene substitute the following:—

1	2	3	4	5
Acetylene when contained in a homogeneous porous substance subject to the conditions speci- fied in the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 706- 39, dated the 30th January 1915, vide Schedule VI.	Must be packed in steel cylin- ders contained (i) in a case in such a manner that the label is plainly visible, or (ii) in a cover- ing made of closely plaited one inch (circumference) hemp or coco to which an additional metal label, marked as directed in Column 3, is attached by wire or rivets, or (4) in a strong wooden case with addi- tional metal label, marked as directed in Column 3, on the outside thereof.	Each cylinder must be per- manently and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer and the words:— "Acetylene compressed into porous substance as- sented by Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 706-39, dated the 30th January 1915," and shall bear a label giving the date when it was last filled, together with the name and address of the filler.		

(ii) Pages 24 and 25. For the existing Schedule VI, substitute the attached.

SCHEDULE VI

No. 706-39.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSIVES.

Delhi, the 30th January 1915.

In supersession of the Home Department Notification No. 8291—(Public), dated the
7th December 1900 and this Department Notification No. 370-89, dated the 13th January
1912, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives
Act, 1884 (IV of 1884):—

1. The Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when
liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a

column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception; that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this Notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt:

Provided also, that nothing in this Notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus, properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene:

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, when under compression—

- (1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.
- (2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil gas.
- (3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.
- (4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

Provided also that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act—

- (1) The pressure shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.
- (2) The porous substance shall fill, as completely as possible, the cylinder or other vessel into which the acetylene is compressed, and the porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.
- (3) Every cylinder or other vessel into which acetylene is to be compressed shall be thoroughly tested to a pressure of not less than double that to which the vessel is to be subjected in use, and shall be fitted with a fusible plug designed to act at or below a temperature of 212° F.
- (4) Every cylinder or vessel in which acetylene is compressed shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer and the words—
"Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 706-39, dated the 30th January 1915," and shall bear a label giving the date when it was last filled together with the name and address of the filler.
- (5) When acetone is used for absorbing the acetylene due precaution shall be taken that the quantity of acetone is such that when fully charged with acetylene it does not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance.

When the operation of compressing the acetylene is carried out in British India:—

- (6) The apparatus by means of which the acetylene is compressed into a porous substance shall be fitted with a safety valve designed to act at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and shall be surrounded by rope mantlets in such a manner as efficiently to protect the operators.

II. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this Notification to be an explosive.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.